CHLORINE FOR CONSUMPTION

Dr. Shurly, of Detroit, Talks About His New Remedy for the Dread Disease.

How It Differs from that of Professor Koch. the German Scientist-An Interesting Description of the Experiments.

E. S. Shurly, M. D., professor of laryngology and clinic medicine in the Detroit College of Medicine, who, in connection with Heneage Gibbes, M. D., professor of pathology at the University of Michigan, cas discovered a new cure for consumption, was interviewed by a correspondent of the Chicogo Tribune on his discovery. He talked as follows:

"The ideas upon which we have based our experiments are certainly old," he says. "The theories of the cause and treatment of disease are old, but they have been aban-doned latterly for other and newer ones. Experiments in the treatment of other diseases led up to these upon for several years in one way and another, and if you try to trace them back they branch into wide fields of investiga-tion. When we first took up the work of attempting to find a cure for phthisis we were forced to the conclusion that the first step must be to arrive at some method of local treatment. Admitting that bacilli were not the proximate cause of the trouble, the diseased tissues of the lungs, where they are found, was the center of the disease in each patient, and we were forced to the conclusion that in attempting a cure the first step must be to eradicate this seat of ailment. It was absolutely necessary to check the progress of decay there, as it was a source of contamination that spread its in-fluences throughout the entire system. Inhalation was the only process of reaching the lung tissues, but then the the lung tissues, question of per penetration arose. You see we had no apparatus by which we could be certain that the drug or chemical with which we sought to treat the lungs locally was actually brought in contact with the tissues. These ordinary inhalers are mere toys. We tried several systems of inhalation upon the monkeys, and found by post-mortem examinations that the chemicals had not penetrated the lung tissue by any means.

'This led first to the invention of a gasbox or spray-box for monkeys, and eventually to the spray or gas-room in the hos-pital. Then the air engines and all that were put in, and we were enabled to satu-rate the air which the patient breathed with a gas and force him to breathe it for any length of time we saw fit. We tried this ges-box on several monkeys and guinea pigs with various drugs, and in every case dissection proved that the drug had penetrated the tissues.

"That problem solved, the next step was to find the proper drug or chemical with which to treat the lungs that had become caseated and in which tubercles had formed. Now, chlorine, in all its forms, has been known for years to the medical profession as an antiseptic. It was the thing we first struck upon. At the outset, however, we were confronted by the fact that all the authorities for years had agreed that chlorine was irrespirable, and that no animal could breathe it for any length of time. Then we turned to other drugs. Many of them were tried. We pushed the use of sulphureted hydrogen further, perhaps, than any of the others. Some success was than any of the others. Some success was met with in its use upon the monkeys and pigs, but it proved to be too danger-ous. In handling it at one time Mr. Walker, an assistant, was nearly killed. It was only through the timely aid of one of the physicians that he oscaped. We concluded that culphureted bydrogen was too treacherous, and no attempt was made to apply it to human beings after Mr. Walker's escape from asphyxiation. The fact that a monkey or two had been killed while under treatment added weight to that opinion. The discoveries at this point probably account for the deaths which resulted from the application of the Bergeron system. That was an injection of sulphureted hydrogen into the intestines.

A RETURN TO CHLORINE. "Then we were forced to return to chlorine. Dropping for the time the grave problem as to whether an animal could breathe the gas we determined to test its efficacy upon the bacilli in the sputa of patients known to be afflicted. There was a failure at first, but when the diseased tissue and the sputa were subjected to the action of the chlorine gas for a longer time it proved successful. We found finally that it would absolutely destroy the bacilli. This, too, was determined in the usual way. A portion of sputum from a certain source was treated with the chlorine and the remain-der lett in its natural state. Two guines pigs were inoculated with these different portions, and we found that the one receiving natural sputum died with tuberculosis, while the other was in no way in-

"Further experiments upon this line proved that we could destroy the bacilli and stop the decay of the lungs if we could had to come back to the old question whether an animal or a man could in any way be forced to breathe chlorine gas long enough to secure any reasonable degree of penetration. The work began upon the monkey. We tried first air and chlorine mixed in equal quantities by volume. A monkey could stand it about half a minute and then he would be dreadfully sick for two or three days. From that point we kept on diluting the chlorine gases with air until we reached a proportion of 3,500 volumes of air to one of chlorine. A healthy monkey could breathe that dilution from thirty to thirty-five minutes without being greatly

"Would chlorine and air mixed in the proportion of one to 3,500 destroy the bacilli and render the virus harmless? Sputum was at first treated as the monkeys were, and the inoculation of animals proved disastrous, for they all died of the disease. Patient work brought success, nevertheless, for we devised a means of placing the virus upon per-forated glass in such a way that a more complete exposure to the effects of chlorine was obtained, and we were rewarded by finding that it was rendered entirely in-

"The respiration of the mixture by buman beings was found to be attended with more or less difficulty when it was tried, and a careful study of the chemistry of the operation was begun. The conclusion was reached that the difficulty in respiration arose from the formation of hydrochloric acid, when the cholrine came in contact with the hydrogen in the air, for which it has a great chemical affinity. We were compelled to devise some means of overcoming that difficulty and a long series of experiments followed. Bicarbonate of soda was tried, but that was too much for the monkeys, let alone human beings. They could not stand it. It made them deathly sick at the stomach, and that was a com-plication to be avoided. Finally we hit upon the idea of using chloride of sodium. It's only sait, of course, but the point was that while using it in connection with chlorine gas we avoided the generation of the irritating compounds; the chemical result was that we really produced more chlorine, which was added to the volume originally introduced into the atmosphere.

"That was a triumph," said the Doctor.

The steady flow of his earnest talk stopped for a moment, and he settled back into his chair, looked at the cold stump of his half-smoked cigar, and thought about a light. When that had been secured he started in

again:
"That was a victory, indeed. We had succeeded in bringing about the respira-tion of chlorine. We tried the chloride of sodium idea upon the monkeys, and they stood it most manfully. The objection of the virus to the same treatment demonstrated that the combination had all the necessary antiseptic qualities. The bacilli were killed. Then we turned for further work upon men. The result was flattering.
The chlorine inhalation with chloride of sodium was first tried upon several abandoned cases, cases of tuberculosis that were deemed hopeless. They underwent the treatment without difficulty. The proof of the penetration, too, was found in the fact that these patients upon awakening the next day after they had been in the gasroom insisted that their expectorations tasted like the air they had breathed the day before while undergoing treatment. Another test was applied. Although Dr. Gibbes knew of the general course and object of all these experiments he

been subjected to the treatment in its perfected form. It was only a short time until he was down here complaining that there was something the matter. 'What's this stuff you're sending up to me?' he asked. 'It won't work. I can't inoculate an animal with it, and I can't find the bacilli.'

VICTORY ACHIEVED AT LAST. "Then he was told that we had achieved a victory in the line of treatment by killing the bacilli through the inhalation of chlorine and chloride of sodium. It was the same with Dr. Duffeld, the chemist of our staff. He, too, was supplied with the sputs of these patients, and in the course of a few days wanted to know if we had no active cases, as he could not find any bacilli in the matter sent to him for analy-

"It is thus definitely settled that we can apply chlorine locally and check the progress of the disease. Of course, there is much to learn yet about this system of treatment. Many minor difficulties have arisen in various cases that have been subjected to it, but the fact remains that we have succeeded in bringing about the respiration of the gas, and the line yet to be worked out is a matter of judgment in varying circumstances and the technique

of the operation." The injection was then suggested to the Doctor, and an explanation asked. That idea, he explained, had not yet been fully worked out. Injections accompained the treatment by inhalation in all cases now, and was an essential part of the system, but its exact results could not be so definitely stated, although something like accuracy

had been attained. "While we were doing all this work upon the line of local treatment," he continued, "the principle of some constitutional treatment in order to clear the system of the prime cause of all the trouble was not abandoned. Our belief was that the poison in the blood, the ptomaines, must be rendered inert before any steps toward a cure could be counted upon. The point was to apply a medicine sufficiently powerful without killing the patient. The poison must be met and conquered after the disease had reached an advanced stage, for not one person in a thousand thinks of applying to a physician in its incipient stages.

"In our search for some chemical or drug that would have the desired effect of

that would have the desired effect of counteracting the ptomaines in the blood we covered a wide field. We tried arsenite of potassium, arsenite of sodium, arsenite of iron, and all the vegetable alkaloids, inthem proved to be the thing desired. Iodine was also experimented with, but we were led away from its use at first by the fact that it caused intractable abcesses at the point of inoculation which apparently could not be avoided. We were led to the use of chloride of gold from its well-known effect upon animal tissues in the treatment of Bright's disease of the kidneys. That proved effective in its use upon the guinea-pigs and monkeys, and, while the iodine was more potent, it was found to be a splendid alternate for that

"At this stage of the experiments we determined that the disagreeable effects of the iodine were due in the main to impurities in the drug as it was supplied to us. Professor Clarke, the chemist of the Detroit College of Medicine, was called upon to supply a purer article and succeeded in doing so. From that time we have depended upon him for the chemicals used in the inections, and have had no trouble about the

EXPERIMENTING ON MONKEYS. "Finding that the iodine was most potent in its effects, experiments with the monkeys were pushed forward. One or two were killed in the earlier stages of the work, but when the details of the treatment, such as the size of the doses, the intervals between them, and the manipulation of the animals had been arranged, the investigation progressed favorably. Having determined the amount that could be administered without any serious results we began to note the effect upon the tissues. It was found that in almost every case they could be perfectly iodinized. The result was certainly astonishing. It was a perfect surprise to find how this powerful drug could be applied directly to all the delicate tissues of a guinea pig or monkey and yet have the animal suffer little if any from the effects of it. Then the inoculation with the sputum containing the bacillus tuberculosis was begun upon the creatures known to have been iodinized. The result was most happy. The same sputum applied to animals that had not received the injections caused death, while those that had were not feazed by it. Before any attempt was made to treat human beings with the iodine injection it was thoroughly tested upon both the monkeys and the pigs. The experiments included all sorts of tests

in regard to the application of the virus and the podine. In one case the poison was injected into a monkey forty-eight hours before he rekey is alive and well to-day, while the same virus used on other animals killed them. The chances here were all against the monkey, for she was in a bad condition generally. At the time of the application she was suffering with dyspepsia, and we had no idea that she would live through the experiment.

"As I said, we have not yet fully deter-mined what effect the injections of iodine and chloride of gold may have upon human beings, because sufficient time has not yet elapsed since we began its use upon them to reach definite results. We believe that further work will show that iodization of the tissue of the body will render inert and eradicate the cause of phthisis or all those complaints which are included in the pub-"Here is one little instance. It may have been an accident. Time alone can determine that. A young girl in the hospital had gone through the treatment and had so far recovered from the disease that she was about to be discharged. She was able to go about out of doors, and took a severe cold while making some calls upon friends in the city. We all thought that case was gone. Under all ordinary circumstances it would have brought about a serious relapse. It did not. In the course of two or three days she recovered from the effects of the cold and there was no return of the symptoms of the graver malady. It may have been an accident, but if not it demonstrates that the injection of iodine and chloride of gold had removed the disease and rendered the tissues insensible to the outside irrita-

TERRY AND CUSTER.

Magnanimous Conduct of the Former in Relation to Charges Against Him.

tions which always aid in its progress."

Boston Transcript. In his enlogy on General Terry at New Haven, Rev. Dr. Munger said: It seems to Haven, Rev. Dr. Munger said: It seems to be a peculiarity of great soldiers that they are silent men. It was so with General Terry, not in the social sense, but silent as to motives that shaped his life—modestly silent concerning the stores of knowledge which years of thought and study had brought to him, resolutely silent when the good name of another could thus be preserved. It is the duty of a soldier to be silent under accusations and criticisms. General Terry never came under accusation, but he did not wholly escape a kind of subdued and qualified criticism in connection with the Custer affair in 1876. It was inevitable that blame for that terrible but evitable that blame for that terrible but magnificent blunder should rest somewhere, and naturally upon the officer in command, whose subordinates are supposed to carry out his orders. That Custer should have fallen into such a trap would naturally reflect upon his superior. The facts in the case have never been generally known. It is permitted to speak of them to-day with-out reserve, and I do so because General Terry's conduct in the matter seems to me to be the noblest act in his life and the truest index of his character. Custer's fatal movement was in direct violation of both verbal and written orders, when his rashness and disobedience ended in the total destruction of his command. General Terry withheld the fact of the disobeyed orders, and suffered an imputation hurtful to his military reputation to rest upon him-self rather than subject a brave but indiscreet subordinate to a charge of disobedi-ence; the fame of his dead comrade was dearer to him than his own, even though that fame had been forfeited. By all ordinary principles of conduct he would have been justified in letting the plain truth be known, but instead he scrupulously with-held it, treating it like a sacred secret. It is not easy to measure conduct like this, nor to find terms in which to state how fine,

Gibbes knew of the general course and object of all these experiments, he did not know the exact day when each step was taken. We sent to his laboratory in Ann Arbor various specimens of the sputs of these hopeless cases which had

and great, and good it is.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT. Methods Adopted by Peoples of the Past in Il-

luminating Dwellings and Streets.

San Francisco Chronicle. It is a difficult and not agreeable task to imagine the time when the human race had no fire. Though less disagreeable, 1t is still unpleasant to think of those remote and comfortless epochs when, having found a way of warming themselves and cooking their food, our ancestors had not yet devised the means of illuminating their dwellings, and lighting their way when they were obliged to be abroad at night. All this is very far off in the past, for there is no people of whom we have any knowledge who were not already in possession of torches and lamps of some sort before the times of which we have any authentic record. The first means of lighting spaces not immediately about the family fireplace must have been firebrands or live coals carried in the simplest receptacles. The brands were in time converted into torches by binding about one end inflammable substances saturated with oil, tallow, wax or resin, and the coals in the portable braziers were replaced by oil in which was a floating wick. Even the date of the origin of the candle, that is of a wick surrounded by a cylinder of wax or tallow, is uncertain. The ancient candle-wick was originally made of the pith of rushes from which all the bark had been removed except a strip at one side that sufficed to hold it together. It was then dipped in melted tallow precisely in the manner practiced fifty years ago in America, or as is still done in very rural districts. Rush-lights, or rush candles, made in the same manner, were in use in Shakspeare's time, that is probably four

with contempt.
The lamps of the ancient Fgyptians, as seen on their monuments, were vases resembling a modern earthen flower-pot filled with oil and furnished with a floating wick. They were held by slaves, who were supplied with a small instrument of metal to be used when the wick needed trimming. similar instrument was used by the Romans to trim their lamps. Lamps are often mentioned in the Old Testament, the Egypt. When that ancient and renowned general Gideon went ont against the hosts of the Midianites with his little army of 300 men he gave to each man a trumpet and a lamp in a pitcher, with instruction at the moment of attack to break the pitchers, take the lamps in the left hand and blow the trumpets held in their right hands. This unusual strategy succeeded admirably, and the Midianites were destroyed. It is difficult to determine the precise nature of the candles, if such they were, which were used by Solomon in golden candlesticks with which his temple was so profusely adorned.

thousand years after they were invented, though they were not then highly esteemed by the rich, and were generally spoken of

The Greeks had a singular method of making torches from the resinous trees that abounded in the mountains of Greece and Asia Minor. They made a deep incision in the tree not far above the root. This was left for a year, by which time it was filled, as well as the surrounding fiber, with resir. They then cut away the adjacent part of the tree, split the wood into equal portions and the result was torches a highly inflammable nature. They continued this process for three years, when the tree began to decay. They then cut it down and made torches of the roots. In the north of Europe, where pine and fir trees were abundant, torches were in use from the most ancient times. Even that most primitive method of lighting, the burning brand, was more or less in use among the Scotch Highlanders down to a recent date, as the readers of Scott's poems and novels are aware, and there was something in the manner of its use that suggests torch races of the The ancient mans used first torches, then candles,

cient Greeks. and when lamps were invented, or, to speak more properly, came into general use they had been in use ages before among the Egyptians. Hebrews and Greeks), the rich universally adopted them, leaving the more primitive methods of lighting to the poor. Torches, however, still remained in use out of doors after nightfall. Among the Romans the lighted torch was a symbol of war. Sleep was symbolized by a figure holding an inverted torch. The torches seen on Roman tombs appear to have been made of a bundle of twigs. bound at intervals with cords or metal bands and having the larger ends filled, presumably with flax or other vegetable fibre saturated with oil, was tallow or pitch. The lamps found in Roman monuments, and especially those exhumed at Pompeii, which are to be seen at the Naples museum, have an infinite variety of form and are often extremely artistic. These lamps, fed with oil, were use separately or placed upon or suspended from elaborate candelabra made of bronze, and semetimes even of the precious metals. Some of them were supplied with a large receptacle for oil, and as the flame was fed slowly, burned for a long time without replenishing. Lamps of this kind furnished the eternal flame kept alive in the temples of the goddess of chastity. They were also placed in tombs, which gave rise in the middle ages to

opened more than a thousand years after-The northern nations, and France most naturally, as being next of kin, inherited from the Romans some of their methods of artificial lighting, applied at first in the clumsy manner of the dark ages. In the fourth and fifth centuries we read of the flambeaux held by serfs in the banquet flambeaux held by serfs in the banquet halls of dukes, counts and barons, and the wax tapers and lamps which lighted the churches. The flambeau was a sort of torch with a receptacle at the larger end containing inflammable material, intended to be held perpendicular, or nearly so. The serfs that held or carried these torches were often treated more brutally than a common lamp post in those days. Gregory of Tours tells of a certain Duke Rauching who had a habit of extinguishing his torches against the naked legs of his his torches against the naked legs of his servants, who were menanced at the same time with a drawn sword to prevent their wincing. Flambeaux remained in use for six or eight hundred years, long after candles became common, the nobles preferring them as a means of displaying their magnificence. Besides those that were portable others were placed at the corners of the great halls of the chateaus and at the gates, while in many cases they were

burned all night. There is no record to show the manner in which the dwellings of the poor were lighted during the dark ages. As the common people were expected to go to bed at dark, and had no rational way of passing their evenings, they did not seriously feel the need of illumination. In the middle ages candles of wax or tallow, and lamps of the simplest form, began to supplant the flambeaux in the houses of the rich. It was not till about 1650 that a self-feeding lamp was invented. This was in the form of a long tube of copper or glass, with a small hole near the base, through which the wick was passed. The oil was permitted to escape only as fast as it was consumed. The eternal lamps in use before the Christian era must have been constructed somewhat on this principle. In the year 1700 these lamps were in general use among the monks, who were the chief students of those times, and in consequence were called "Jesuit lamps." The circular wick was invented by a physician of Geneva, named Argant, in 1782. It increased the size of the flame and diminished the amount of smoke. Two years later one of Argant's workmen invented the glass chimney, which, by means of the heated air, disposed of the smoke entirely. The Carcel lamp, invented in 1803, compels the regular ascent of the oil by means of clock-work. On account of its accuracy it is still used in Paris as a standard to test the illuminating power

The streets of European cities, after the time of Francis I, were lighted (when they were lighted at all) with candles placed in lanterns till 1745, when oil lamps were introduced. Between 1810 and 1818 gas came into use for lighting the streets of all the great capitals.

A Merited Promotion.

Philadelphia Press. General Lewis Merrill has been for nearly four years deprived of the pay, rank and recognition which were his due for long and brilliant services, and which were yesterday given him by President Harrison's nomination, advancing him to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of cavalry. In the regular order of things, and in accordance with the precedents usually followed which anticipate any approaching promotion in or-

der to retire an officer at the highest grade he can reach, General Merrill—who won this title in the volunteer service—would have been retired by President Cleveland as lieutenant-colonel. Unfortunately, how-ever, for General Merrill, and fortunately for the peace, order and prosperity of South Carolina and Louisiana General Merrill had done his duty as unflinchingly against had done his duty as unflinchingly against disguised ku-klux as he had against open rebels. The suppression of riotous marau-ders and disguised bullies is in all civilized communities deemed a public service of a high order. It is not and was not in the semi-savage conditions existing in the South at the close of the war, and Southern Senators united in preventing General Merrill from receiving the just due of his services, a reward now conferred upon him by President Harrison.

THEORISTS IN HUTS.

How They Are Living at Topolobampo-A Diet of Moldy Corn and Beans.

San Francisco Chronicle. G. A. Tappan, a young man of thirty years or a little more, has had nine months of experience as a member of the famous Topolobampo colony in Mexico. Shortly after he left the steamer Mexico, which brought him, with his wife and three little children, from Guaymas, yesterday, he gave a Chronicle reporter some interesting information about the affairs of the colony, and told why he had left it in disgust.

Mr. Tappan says that he and his family were members of a party of eighteen which left Nebraska and Kansas in February last for the colony. All turned back at Nogales or Guaymas, on account of the heavy duties and unfavorable reports which met them, except himself and family and a Mrs. Houston, who returned disgusted three or four weeks ago.

"When I left the colony," said Mr. Tappan, "there were 114 men, women and children there, and at Guaymas we met a party of two hundred colonists on the way there from Kansas, Colorado, Illinois and other points. Of these about seventy-five were men. These people were then very hopeful and enthusiastic, and more so probably than they will be later.

"The present prospects for the failure of the colony are about these: The Kansas Sinaloa Investment Company, of which C. B. Hoffman is president, has secured about 75,000 acres of land back from the bay, and the construction of an irrigating ditch twenty-five feet wide, fourteen feet deep and about six miles long is about to be begun to carry water from the river to the

"The land is worthless without irrigation, but if water is provided it will undoubtedly raise almost all the Northern vegetables and fruits and various citrus and other semi-tropical fruits. When this land is in process of production the colony will be able to raise an abundance. They were talking about getting the ditch done in three or four months, but a way for it will have to be cleared through a thick jungle of mesquite and chaparral, and I doubt if it will be done in less than two years. The new colonists and many of the old ones are to camp on the line of the ditch and go to

work right away. "Owen, who is the head of the colony and president of the Credit Foncier Company, the original corporation which holds the Mexican concessions, has not been there for two years. He has been in the East and Europe working up his railroad scheme, and it is reported now that he has secured English capital to build the road from the United States across the mountains to Topolobampo ibay. Many of the colonists are skeptical about the railroad. There is a belt of fine undeveloped country, about seventy-five miles wide, between the gulf and the Sierra Madre mountains, and the road might induce an extensive develop-

"During the time that I was there the colony was in pretty bad shape. The colonists are always down on anybody that leaves and think that he is going to mis-represent things, but I shall not do so. I say that if the new schemes are carried out the colony may succeed. According to the original plan every man was to be credited \$3 for every day's work and be allowed to draw any supplies from the commissary de-partment at cost, but the colonists have had to support themselves mainly so far. The original farm, called Lologia, has not supported them yet. They have vegetables during the winter, but during the time that was there about all that was issued from the commissary department was corn, beans and panoche, a crude kind of sugar. "Once they got some dry goods and is-sued them to us. Meat was only issued three times, and then about a pound to each person. Director Wilbur had a little brick building built, with an unventilated cellar, and against everybody's advice he put two hundred bushels of corn in the cellar. In a few days it was moldy, and for some time people who couldn't buy from the Mexicans had to eat moldy corn, beans and panoche. Meat is scarce and butter cannot be had at all. One reason that I left was that I couldn't support my family comfortably until the colony suc-

"Owen is a very impractical and theoretical man, and A. J. Wilbur, the director in charge, is as impractical as Owen, and unfit to manage anything. He is jealous

unfit to manage anything. He is jealous of anybody else getting credit for anything, and has Mrs. Howland, editor of the paper, and Mr. Young, who are directors, under his thumb, and Dr. Shellhouse, the teacher, who is the only remaining director, is completely ignored.

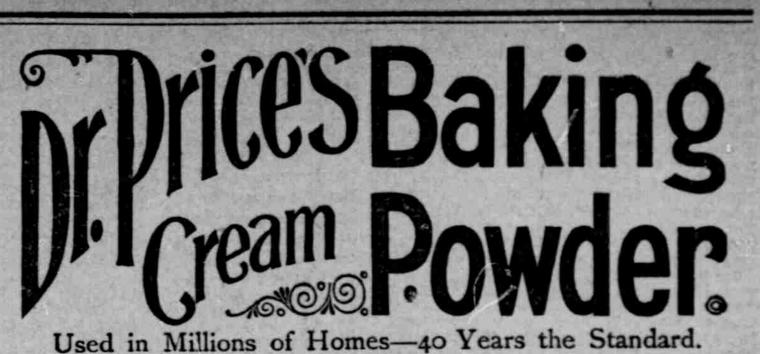
"Wilbur does many things that the colonists do not approve, and the strong factional feeling keeps up. Some think that Mrs. Howland can do no wrong, and that Wilbur is a little god. Mrs. Howland is regarded by the colonists as an extreme crank of the Mme. Blavatsky type. She has peculiar notions about personal liberty and such things. She was charged with going in bathing in improper style with men at Guaymas, and I have testimony to that effect from reliable people. She thinks that people can do such things and be pure if they just think so. She thinks that young people ought to live together a year before getting married, to see if they are congenial. One reason that I left I didn't want my children brought up under such teachings. "The colonists live in shanties made of release or the strong married with Mayiern matter and the strong strong married with Mayiern matter and the strong strong married with Mayiern matter and the strong strong strong married with Mayiern matter and the strong "The colonists live in shanties made of poles, covered with Mexican matting and roofed with glass. Some have only one room. The only shingle-roofed shanty there was built by a young man recently married. On Saturday evenings there is generally a dance in the hall where the generally a dance in the hall where the bachelors eat together. On Sunday Dr. Shellhouse, the teacher, delivers a talk to the Ethical Society and others on some moral topic. On Monday evening the Lyceum meets, and Wilbur talks about evolution. He has a good many curious ideas. "Many of the colonists are waiting to see what the new schemes and the new colonists do, and many will leave next spring if things do not brighten up. Some of the new colonists have some money, but those that have not will probably have a hard time of it. The harbor is a good one, the land will produce anything if properly cultivated, and the colony may pull out of its present troubles."

A Boom for Co-Education. Chicago News. Railroads have long been recognized as agents of civilization. Progress pushes into the wilderness in the wake, if not on the back, of the iron horse, and straight-way art and learning flourish where trees and flowers have been the principal crops. With that spirit of advancement which characterizes everything emanating from the Athens of America, the Boston & Albany railroad has taken up the subject of co-education. Last Saturday a train-load of young ladies from the female seminaries in and about Boston was side-tracked at State Line, Mass., to meet another train from New Haven filled with Yale students. When the New Haven train reached State When the New Haven train reached State Line the seminary coaches were coupled to it, the students made a descent on the "fem. sems." and the capture was complete before Sir George Pullman's knights of the whisk could bar the doors. The double train proceeded westward bearing a happy company of boys and girls. Now that the railroads have become interested in it, co-

Noah's Appreciation of a Big Event.

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BOOK LEARNING IN BUSINESS. Men Who Learn by Experience Succeed Where Theorists Fail.

New York Correspondence Philadelphia Press In a recent interview with Mr. Gould there appears a quiet sneer of contempt at the advent of professional and book-learned theorists in business affairs. Mr. Gould attributes what he calls the failure of Charles Francis Adams to manage the Union Pacific so that it would make money to his applying the methods of the schools to the management of this corporation. Mr. Villard was a good deal such a theorist and booklearned financier as Mr. Gould describes

Mr. Adams to be. Villard's associations have always been with theorists. His newspaper organ, if indeed he is not the owner of it, the Evening Post, is controlled by men whose knowledge of affairs is gained solely from the books, and whose discussion of events, financial and political, smack of the library and treatises on political economy. It is a fact that every person who has made success in railway management, and almost every one who has won victories in financial fields, began at the bottom. There are some college-bred men who are doing well in railway management, but in every case they served an apprenticeship.

Mr. Depew, though college-bred, and though a lawyer by profession, is no excep-tion to this rule, for he is not esteemed a particularly brilliant railroad manager, and his influence in solving the great problems of the day is not very great, even in the or-ganization of which he is the nominal head. Every one of the great bankers of this city began in the menial capacity of sweeping out the bank, and every one of the railway managers who is esteemed a very great power learned the business, not from the books, but from the best of teachers-ex-

Mr. Gould's suggestion is equally true in political matters. Some of the sorriest failures that have been met with here have come from the attempt of fledglings to pur-sue politics on the lines laid down by theoretical writers.

A conspicuous instance of this was the case of Professor Sumner, of Yale College. After he had gained some repute as a After he had gained some repute as a theorist and a learned writer upon political subjects, it was thought, both by himself and his friends, that it would be of advantage to himself and his party if he added experience to theoretical training; they, therefore, trotted him out at the caucuses, put him in nomination for alderman, and elected him, and great things were expected of this pugnacions sarcestic were expected of this pugnacious, sarcastic and witty writer. But an experience of a year was enough, both for Professor Sumner and his party. He found that while it was easy enough to formulate doctrines in the library, it required talents of another order to handle a party organization, and Professor Sumner retired from active political a wiser but perhaps not sadder man tics a wiser, but perhaps not sadder man.

Judge Hilton's Great Gift.

It has just come to light that ex-Judge Henry Hilton has presented the trustees of the Cathedral of the Incarnation and Cathedral schools at Garden City, Long Island, with \$500,000 in railroad bonds from his private fortune, to enable them to carry on and complete the great educational and religious work which was begun by Mrs. A. T. Stewart. This final endowment makes the total sum devoted to the work considerably over \$3,000,000, and leaves the trustees with an available cash fund of \$1,300,-000. Although the gift of the railroad bonds was made in April last, the fact was not made public until recently, as Judge Hil-ton, it is said, did not wish to be annoyed with importunate letters from other insti-tutions of learning, which he teared the publicity of his gift would call forth.

Nothing Satisfies Malice.

Democratic papers raised a great howl a few days ago about Attorney-general Miller misusing his franking privilege. After a non-partisan Indiana jury found it simple nonsense, the same organs have cried "Whitewash!" It takes a good deal to satisfy a Democratic organ.

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